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DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND DETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
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DAKIN'S CHOLERA ELIXIR,  
For Administration in  
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, &c.

THIS well tried remedy has been in extensive use in India, Burmah, and some parts of China for many years, and has proved beyond doubt its efficacy in arresting the rapid progress of Cholera symptoms, and in combating this fatal malady when developed.

An infallible stand-by, no House should be without it.

Cholera Belts, Hot Boxes, Hot Water Bottles, etc., etc.

Sold in 3 & 8 oz. Stoppered bottles,  
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(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 28th May, 1889.

## WATSON'S SOAPS.

WATSON'S  
PURE CARBOLIC SOAPS,  
THE BEST IN THE MARKET  
FOR MEDICINAL AND TOILET USE.  
Guaranteed to be made from absolutely pure Phenol, or Carbolic Acid.

THESE SOAPS, being specially prepared for use in Tropical Climates, will be found most efficacious for cleansing and purifying the Skin, and for preventing contagion from Fevers of all kinds, and contagious diseases generally. They act as a mild stimulant, as well as a deparative and disinfectant; readily allay irritation of the Skin, cure and prevent prickly heat, and other Skin diseases prevalent in hot climates, and are strongly recommended for general use by all the leading and most eminent Medical Practitioners.

To be had in the following forms to suit all requirements:

**STRONG MEDICINAL.**  
In Single Tablet Boxes.  
WHITE, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$1.25.

**MEDIUM.**  
Three Tablets in a Box.  
ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 10 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price, \$1.25 per Box—3 Boxes, \$3.50.

**TOILET SOAP.**  
Three Tablets in a Box.  
ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price, 75 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$2.25.

**WATSON'S  
ANTISEPTIC DOG SOAP**  
In Single Tablet Boxes.  
BRINGS SUDDEN DEATH TO FLIES AND ALL "PESTIFEROUS" PARASITES.

It is nevertheless perfectly harmless, and may be used without the least fear of any bad result on Dogs of any age, sex, or size.

Price 60 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$1.80.

**WATSON'S  
PURE TRANSPARENT  
TOILET SOAPS.**  
Have attained a reputation in the Far East which makes them universal Toilet Requisites.

Guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and may be used by Ladies and Children with the most delicate Complexions, and sensitive Skins, without any fear whatever of producing irritation, at any season of the year. Being practically dry and firm, they will be found most economical in use.

**WATSON'S PURE TRANSPARENT  
GLYCERINE SOAP.**  
Guaranteed to contain the largest percentage of Pure Glycerine it is possible to introduce into any Soap. Specially recommended to all who have a very delicate Skin easily affected by wind and weather.

**PLEASE OBSERVE.**—Each Tablet bears our Name and Trade Mark, without which none are genuine.

Ask for Special Bill giving full particulars of all the different Soaps we make.

We also keep in stock a great variety of the following well-known Soaps—  
ATKINSON'S, CALVERT'S,  
COLGATE'S, LUBIN'S,  
PEARS', &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, May, 1889.

## MARRIAGE.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 5th inst., GEORGE FRANK ROBERT SACHSE to ANA CHARLOTTE MCINTOSH, eldest daughter of the late James McIntosh, of Trinidad, West Indies, and of Mrs. Harriet McIntosh, Bedford, England.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1889.

We would again take the liberty of strongly recommending Governor DES Vaux to at once take whatever steps may be legally necessary to summarily abolish the Sanitary Board as at present constituted. This hybrid institution, which was expected to perform so many wonders in improving

the sanitary condition of Hongkong, has been in existence for many months, and the sum total of its useful labors in any and every direction practically amounts to nil. But more than this—it has become a discredit to the Government and a laughingstock to the community. Its meetings from the commencement have been chiefly conspicuous for paltry squabbles and petty bickerings amongst the members, and this deplorable state of affairs has been steadily going from bad to worse. Surely the Governor will consider the proceedings at yesterday's *jambores* as 'the last straw,' and an ample justification for saving the colony from being made the object of further ridicule throughout the world!

It would appear that the powers of the Sanitary Board are purely consultative, its executive functions being of the most nominal character. The members may suggest assumed reforms and improvements, but they have seemingly no authority to carry their plans into execution. There is apparently no limit to the amount of frivolous chatter and personal recriminations they are at liberty to indulge in, but when it becomes a question of doing anything likely to prove beneficial to the public, their action is circumscribed within the narrowest possible limits. The official incubus stops the way; nothing can be carried out without the sanction of the Governor. Where then, we would like to know, is the *raison d'être* of the Sanitary Board? If it is entirely under the official thumb, and possesses neither the right to counsel nor the power to execute, its continued existence is a miserable farce. What has taken place at almost every meeting? Some admirable propositions and suggestions have undoubtedly been made on many occasions by the members who represent the community, but their value has been rendered completely nugatory by certain official geniuses who have been pitchedforked into positions where they have floundered like fish out of water. A purely municipal body like the Sanitary Board to be not merely influenced by but actually dominated over by a few Government officials, who represent nobody but their own interests, is an anomaly we will not attempt to explain, but we have no hesitation in saying that the sooner the curtain is dropped over this scandalous puppet-show the better it will be for all concerned.

Our readers will have noticed that we have rarely attempted to treat the periodical proceedings at the Sanitary Board meetings in anything like a serious fashion. To inflict on our friends columns of wearisome verbosity and nauseating twaddle has never been the policy of this journal, and as we have always been compelled to regard this official monstrosity as a fit subject for ridicule, our reports of its deliberations have been couched in a good-humoured vein of critical satire. We could not invest the wild buffooneries of a burlesque with the calm dignity of the legitimate drama. It was impossible to regard the official *automata* as anything but marionettes; or to seriously treat the well meant but thoroughly innocuous efforts of the unofficial members to instil some sensible ideas into the wooden heads of their colleagues. Our report of yesterday's profitless discussion, published in another part of this issue, is merely a continuation of our previous efforts in the same direction. But there was one incident that occurred yesterday which demands special notice—we refer to the extraordinary attitude assumed by Mr. MITCHELL-INNES, the notoriously self-opinionated youth who is at present acting as Registrar General. In making an inquiry as to what advantage was likely to be gained by postponing consideration of the important question of disposing of the refuse of the city, Mr. JNO. J. FRANCIS, Q.C., expressed the opinion that any delay would be profitless as "the unofficial members would vote one way, while the official members would vote for the Government suggestion." Now, we venture to think that the accuracy of Mr. FRANCIS' opinion is beyond dispute, and that it will be unanimously endorsed by the community at large, always excepting the Acting Registrar General and the official phalanx. But that budding legislator regarded the learned Q.C.'s sensible and harmless remark as a red rag to butt at, and he butted accordingly. The rate-payers of Hongkong will be glad to learn that their paid servant the Acting Registrar General possesses a very valuable commodity in the shape of a conscience, which, if not altogether unprecedented, is a rare curiosity in the official circles of this city. Mr. MITCHELL-INNES, after telling the members of the Sanitary Board that he had a conscience, and that a proposition he had made was his own opinion, given after careful consideration and without reference to his official position, posed as a highly injured individual who had been grossly insulted by what he was pleased to call Mr.

FRANCIS' insinuations, and demanded an explanation, a demand to which that gentleman very quietly declined to accede, preferring to adhere to what he had said. And then the Colonial Surgeon was good enough to back up his official colleague by opining that Mr. FRANCIS' remark was very insulting, and he was followed by the new Surveyor General, who childishly babbled about the honour of the official members, winding up with the observation that the phrase objected to was a reflection on their honour. All this is, of course, very funny, but it is hardly creditable to the Government that it should be so indifferently represented on any public board as certainly appears to be the case here. What was the insult, the reflection on the honour of the official members, of which Mr. FRANCIS was so promptly convicted without trial by the Acting Registrar General, the Colonial Surgeon, and the Surveyor General? All the learned barrister said was that, whether the vote on a certain proposition was taken now or six months hence, the official members would vote for the Government suggestion, whatever it might be. And is it not true? We venture to assert, and without the slightest fear of contradiction, that Messrs. MITCHELL-INNES and BROWN, and Dr. AYLES, their consciences notwithstanding, will vote exactly as they are instructed by the Governor. It is not a question of conscience at all—it is a mere matter of duty. These gentlemen hold their places on the Sanitary Board by virtue of their official positions, and not for any special personal qualifications they possess. They were appointed directly by the Governor, and must vote exactly as His Excellency chooses to pull the wires. And it is curious to observe that the ultra-conscientious Acting Registrar General was very careful to avoid saying that he would not vote as directed by the Government; in fact, all he did say in his righteous wrath was that his opinion had been conscientiously arrived at without reference to his position. Well, we can assure this worthy officer that nobody outside official circles—where brains are at a heavy discount—cares ten cents for his opinion on this or on any other matter of public interest, and we would strongly recommend to his careful consideration an old-fashioned aphorism which says something about a discreet silence being golden. If the whole of the members of the Sanitary Board were to be elected by popular vote—as ought to be the case—not one of the three officials above named, on their bare merits, would be within hundreds of votes of the lowest on the list of successful candidates. They are mere nominees and paid servants of the Government, and it is the views and policy of the Governor they must support, even when such are in opposition to the interests of the community. But then so far as the Sanitary Board is concerned, it is admitted on all hands to have proved a pronounced failure, that should be shelved without further delay.

## TELEGRAMS.

## FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 28th.  
King Humbert's reception at Berlin has produced a strong reaction in Russia in favor of France.

## LATEST DERBY BETTING.

June 3rd.  
The latest betting on the Epsom Derby is—13 to 8 on Donovan, 11 to 1 against Pioneer, and 14 to 1 against Miguel and Laureate.

## DISASTROUS RAIN-STORMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Torrential rains have passed over Johnstown in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The rains burst the reservoir and several populous towns have vanished altogether. Ten thousand persons perished.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE General Managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Moray*, from Calcutta, left Singapore to-day for this port.

THE *Strait Times* of May 29th says:—Mr. W. B. Smith's injuries are not considered to be more than serious, and it is hoped he will begin to mend shortly. It is too early to be able to make any definite statement.

MR. GLADSTONE, in a letter to an Edinburgh gentleman, says he does not doubt that, as soon as the opportunity is given, the country will relieve the Liberals from the injurious position in which they are placed through the Disentitlements supporting the Tories on every important British question, and that Parliament will no longer be prevented from doing right to Scotland in the matter of local government by a supposed paramount necessity of doing wrong to Ireland.

ANOTHER new joint stock concern, The Shamen Hotel and Land Company, Limited, with an authorized capital of \$100,000 in five thousand shares of \$20 each, was registered in this colony to-day. The main object of the Company is to build and conduct a first class hotel on Shamen, and thus supply a want that has long been felt by visitors to the capital of Southern China. We consider that this undertaking has every prospect of success. Full particulars will shortly be announced.

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the "Glen" liner *Glenearn*, from London, left Singapore yesterday evening for this port.

If the author of the doggerel headed "Butterm and Squeezee" will, in accordance with our standing rule, forward his name and address, we will consider the propriety of publishing his production.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play at the Murray Barracks to-morrow evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock. The following will be the programme:—

March: "Edinburgh Town".....Wilson.  
Quadrille: "The Spanish Fleets".....Relfe.  
"Four Roses".....Watt.  
Polka: "Dance House".....Watt.  
Lancers: "Lantry".....D'Eveling.  
Galan: "Variety Bril".....Faust.

WHAT a change was there, my masters! The *China Mail*, which for years was the thick-and-thin admirer of and general toady to that magnificent genius, Mr. John Macneil Price, now says that "it is the firm conviction of nearly every resident that the abnormal pollution of the Pokfulam reservoir was the result of gross carelessness and mismanagement on the part of the late Surveyor General." By the way, did "Browne" not sign the farewell inventory address to Mr. Price—as a return for past favors?

THE fire-bell rang at dinner-time last night, an alarm having been raised that Victoria Buildings, near the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, had got on fire. It proved to be only a fire-up caused by a leak in the gas-meter there, and was at once extinguished. It showed, however, the urgent necessity for quickly making Queen's Road traversable by the fire engines, and repairing the water-supply. Both, we are at length able to say, are being done—in fact the Tytam water-supply is now again available.

THE Earl of Dunraven's new cutter *Valkyrie*, specially built to race for the *America's* cup, was successfully launched from the yard of Messrs. Gray and Co. Southampton, on May 1st. The *Valkyrie*, like the *Thetis*, *Varano*, and other well-known vessels, is of composite build, all her frames being of steel. She is fitted with a place for a centre board, but it is not probable that one will be used. Her registered dimensions are as follows:—Length, 85 ft.; beam, 15 ft. 6 in.; depth, 11 ft. 6 in. The length on the load water-line is just under 70 ft. so as to come within the second, or 70 ft. class of American yachts.

IN his general remarks on the *Kowloon Trade Report* for 1888, Mr. F.A. Morgan, Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs at that station, observes:—"Attention has been directed during the year to the position of steam-launches in this neighbourhood by the seizure of two of them at Canton, on the charge of resorting to places not open to them by Treaty; and I cannot but hope that good may result from the question being thus ventilated. Quite a small fleet of these little craft are now acting as important auxiliaries to the junk traffic past these Stations by towing Native vessels for a certain distance into and out of Chinese waters; and I am of opinion that extended privileges might without danger be granted to these vessels, provided always that they be brought under due control, and Revenue interests be safeguarded by proper regulations. Launch-owners, the junk trade, and the Imperial Revenue would all benefit alike were such extended privileges obtainable."

WE observe from home papers that Señor Rafael Corromé, a well-known Spanish novelist and journalist, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for libelling the Duke of Edinburgh. When his Royal Highness was at Barcelona with the British Squadron, Señor Corromé wrote a letter to a Republican paper of Valencia containing some alleged scandalous statements about the private life of the Duke. The Public Prosecutor at once ordered that proceedings should be taken against the writer of the letter, with the result stated above. We don't happen to be acquainted with the Spanish Law of Libel, but think it must be an exceedingly elastic article in convict any person of libelling the talented fiddler who lately acted as ornamental figure-head to the British Fleet in the Mediterranean. The Duke of Edinburgh is worthy of his name, and he is not, never has been, and never can be a modern *Schön*. Corromé wrote about this royal (?) nonentity to attract the special attention of the Spanish Public Prosecutor and entail a penalty of four months' imprisonment.

OUR morning contemporary's Macao correspondence, under the 4th inst. dwells on a point which has occupied our attention times out of number, viz: the probability of the Portuguese Government facilitating direct sea shipments from Macao to Lisbon by removing the onerous duties which are levied on the article as imported *via* London, and the imperative necessity of improving the harbour of Macao. Both subjects are of the most vital importance to the welfare of the Holy City; they have been made the subject of long and exhaustive debates both in the Portuguese press and in the Lisbon Cortes; yet after momentary periods of discussion they have been allowed to lie dormant, with now and then a sudden and ephemeral spurt of controversial activity. The proverbial procrastination of the Portuguese Government is evidently at the bottom of the whole thing, and following that spirit of backwardness, the colonies and all the Portuguese foreign possessions feebly drag along their useless existence. Macao, as a tea district and a productive colony, has a prosperous future in store for it, provided only that its presiding geniuses—the myrmidons of the Colonial Office at Lisbon—will take the colony's affairs to heart and work out its many problems. The harbour question would have been settled years ago had the colony been under the sway of a more enlightened nation. Portugal is apparently neither capable nor willing to tackle the Macao harbour difficulty. In the present state of things, to talk of establishing direct steam communication with Lisbon, to ship teas direct to the Tagus, and other gigantic shipping undertakings, is simply indulging in a delusive dream. Without a suitable harbour, the shipping trade of Macao is a chimera and an utter impossibility.

The defendant only asked, in cross-examination, when Surgeon Osborne left.

Arthur Blackburn, clerk-steward on the *Conquest*, said that Piddler was a bed patient from his admission to the sick bay until the 8th ult. He was not on the sick mess, and had no medical comforts. The defendant gave no special instructions about the case. Piddler did not complain much, but I noticed that he hardly ate anything. On the 9th May I slept in Dr. Patterson's cabin, with the defendant, who was afterwards stopped. Next morning I saw Piddler, who seemed very ill, and Dr. Magrane wrote to me on the 10th, to send him to Hospital. I helped him into the boat, and on landing at the Dockyard put him into a sedan-chair. He was very bad on arrival at the Hospital.

## SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A NAVAL SURGEON.

A court-martial was opened on the *Victor Emmanuel* this morning to try two charges brought by Captain Henderson, of H.M.S. *Conquest*, against Staff Surgeon Charles William Magrane, of the same vessel—one of neglect of duty, and one of indulgence in intoxicants to such an extent as to be incapable of duty. The Court consisted of Captains Hall (President), May, Macdonnell, Clifford, and Martin, with Mr. Rigby, Judge Advocate.

By the defendant—It was an ordinary case of enteric fever; I have seen similar cases not run on sick diet. He made no complaint of weakness while going down to the boat, but he seemed weak. I do not know if he was fit to go in a chair to the Hospital, as I never took one. I did not think you were unfit to treat the case at any time; I thought you treated it in the ordinary way, with ordinary care.

Re-examined by Captain Henderson.—When the defendant was sick in his berth, on the 10th May, I did not need to call him to Piddler. A sailor who was in the sick bay with deceased said he considered Piddler seriously ill, and knew that he was unable to eat the food supplied for him. He was improperly dieted. He had meat and potatoes for dinner, cocoa and bread for breakfast, and tea and bread for supper, the usual Service diet. He had no medical comforts.

The Judge Advocate read the circumstantial letter sent in by Captain Henderson, which set forth that the defendant arrived here on the 28th April, and joined his ship the same day. Next day a second class petty officer named William Piddler was reported sick. The defendant was then in charge, Surgeon Osborne having been hastily ordered to leave by the mail next day, to join the *Linnet*, at Singapore. During the week he reported Piddler as doing well, and said that no particular attention was required. At the week-end Captain Henderson visited Piddler and was so certain that the case was serious that he again asked the defendant, who assured him that the man was in no danger. On the morning of the 10th the prisoner recommended that Piddler be sent to Hospital. The ship was going into the dock, and no boats could be got just then, but later on a cutter was obtained, and Captain Henderson gave orders that all necessary arrangements should be made for sending the man ashore in it. He afterwards found that Piddler had been sent ashore in Dr. Patterson's skiff, and that although he was dying he was told to walk down the side. He was then taken to the Naval Dockyard, and from there, in a chair, to the Hospital, where he reached in a state of collapse. He was there found to be suffering from enteric fever, and died five or six hours later. Captain Henderson found that it was well appreciated by the deceased's mess-mates that he was very seriously ill, and that he was not placed on sick diet.

The defendant pleaded "not guilty" to both charges.

Captain Henderson was then sworn and stated:—The prisoner belongs to H.M.S. Navy and was borne on the books of the *Conquest* between the 29th April and 11th May. I produce the rough Sick Day-book. The entries up to the 2nd May are in the handwriting of Surgeon Osborne, and from that day were made by the defendant, except on the 9th and 10th May, when they were made by Staff-Surgeon Patterson. Also the daily Sick-book in which Piddler's admission is entered on the 30th April, discharged to-day. Also a Hospital disease, simple enteric fever. A copy of the "case," sent with Piddler to the Hospital, and the Hospital ticket, giving particulars of his state and the result of the post mortem examination. On admission to the Hospital the deceased was very weak, his pulse being scarcely perceptible, and he was only kept alive by hypodermic injections. Whilst he was on board I made enquiries as to his condition every morning, and was always assured by the defendant that it was a simple case. On Sunday, the 9th May, I visited the sick bay, and spoke to Piddler; he appeared to be seriously ill, and, after seeing the remainder of the patients, drew the defendant on one side and asked him if he was quite sure the case was not serious. He replied that it was not, and there was no cause for alarm. I then asked if, in this climate, it was not advisable to send a case like that to Hospital. He replied "There is no occasion to do so, he can be quite conveniently treated on board." As I had no reason to doubt his professional ability I felt reassured, and although I made inquiries the next three days as to his state I felt no anxiety, as no reports were made to me. I did not, therefore, think he was seriously ill until his death was reported. On Thursday, the 9th May, Staff Surgeon Patterson came to me on board the *Victor Emmanuel*, and said that he had seen the sick on the *Conquest*, as the defendant was ill, and had better not be disturbed. In answer to a question, he said Magrane was not seriously ill—only feverish. Next morning Magrane came and said he wanted to send Piddler to Hospital, as he was not mending. I mentioned that we were going into dock, and therefore there might not be a boat available until afternoon, and asked if that mattered. He said it did not. Soon afterwards he came up and said that Dr. Patterson had a boat, and could take Piddler off. I consented to this, but said that if necessary they could use any of our own boats, and told him not to forget to send two men to carry up Piddler and his gear. There was no reason why the defendant should not have accompanied the case to the Hospital. Although he had been but a short time in the ship, I formed the opinion that he was nervous, and although I do not know the cause, it was such as would be exhibited by a person using intoxicants to excess. I quote the daily supplies credited to him in the wardroom wine-book:—One day, one port, four sherries, pint of claret, one beer, one pint of ale, and four gins. Another day, one quart of sherry, Japanese beer, pint of claret, ale, whiskey, and gin. Another—one quart of sherry, pint of claret, Japanese beer, three whiskeys, and six gins. Again—One quart of sherry, pint of claret, one pint of claret, Japanese beer, two whiskeys, and six gins.

The defendant only asked, in cross-examination, when Surgeon Osborne left.

Arthur Blackburn, clerk-steward on the *Conquest*, said that Piddler was a bed patient from his admission to the sick bay until the 8th ult. He was not on the sick mess, and had no medical comforts. The defendant gave no special instructions about the case. Piddler did not complain much, but I noticed that he hardly ate anything. On the 9th May I slept in Dr. Patterson's cabin, with the defendant, who was afterwards stopped. Next morning I saw Piddler, who seemed very ill, and Dr. Magrane wrote to me on the 10th, to send him to Hospital. I helped him into the boat, and on landing at the Dockyard put him into a sedan-chair. He was very bad on arrival at the Hospital.

By the Court.—I did not consider Piddler seriously ill until the morning he was sent away. I visited him regularly, and took his temperature, which was not very high.

By the defendant.—It was an ordinary case of enteric fever; I have seen similar cases not run on sick diet. He made no complaint of weakness while going down to the boat, but he seemed weak. I do not know if he was fit to go in a chair to the Hospital, as I never took one. I did not think you were unfit to treat the case at any time; I thought you treated it in the ordinary way, with ordinary care.

Re-examined by Captain Henderson.—When the defendant was sick in his berth, on the 10th May, I did not need to call him to Piddler. A sailor who was in the sick bay with deceased said he considered Piddler seriously ill, and knew that he was unable to eat the food supplied for him. He was improperly dieted. He had meat and potatoes for dinner, cocoa and bread for breakfast, and tea and bread for supper, the usual Service diet. He had no medical comforts.

took in his "grub." He could not eat it, and witness bought some eggs and bananas for him. Witness thought his condition very bad. The morning before he went to Hospital, he was shaking and trembling all over, and said he felt worse. Witness told him to let the doctor know, and he replied that he would, only he did not see the doctor more than once a day.

By the defendant.—I did not know that he had extra food offered, and refused it.

John Collingwood, the "boy" to Piddler, spoke of him as being very weak and low when in the sick bay. He never hardly ate anything that was taken to him.

After some further evidence of the same nature the Court adjourned.

## THE SANITARY SWARM.

Special meeting yesterday afternoon. Very well attended, owing to a rumour that the legal member was going to move the dissolution of the body, and lively times might be expected. New President, this time—Surveyor-General Brown. Deposed monarch—Dr. Ayles—takes a side seat with a dignified air. Present potentate opens proceedings by reading a speech which he has brought in his hat. Appeals to the members to give him a fair show, and gives them to understand that he has had the honor thrust on him, and didn't want it. Melancholy McCallum then chants the minutes. Next matter the sanitation of the Hongkong Hotel annex. Occupies just an hour, owing to Mr. Francis insisting on having the whole correspondence read, so that the Board can hear what he wrote about it. Mr. Francis then grumbles at some length because he did not see all the papers on the matter, and condemns the system which was going to be adopted. Says "tank," "night-soil," "water-closets," and "dangerous to health" forty times. Board-room smells quite unpleasant when he has finished flowing, and moved that the system be specially looked after. Mr. Ede meets his old antagonist in a friendly spirit, and stirs the matter up a bit more. Mr. Humphreys follows—is not favorable to the bucket system. Says "the early citizen catches the smell." Finally seconds Mr. Francis's motion. Dr. Cantile thinks the night-soil ought to be consumed on the premises! Slip passes unnoticed, except by the press-gang. Dr. Ayles follows with some startling charges against the Hongkong Hotel, sanitary arrangements, too nasty to be reported. Favors the disposal of sewage far out in the Harbour. Subject dismissed at 5.15 p.m., by the vote 11 to 10 to make the Board's approval of the new system provisional. Final proposal of the City refuse about to come on, when Mr. Francis asks if the Board has had no word from the Governor about the change in the presidency. President doesn't know of any. Secretary admits that a letter has been received, but he didn't read it. Mr. Francis very indignant. Secretary looks as though he has a great mind to leave an ink-bottle across at that gentleman. President smooths the matter over by promising to send in our letter round, and let them all read it. Final disposal of the City refuse starts, by moving the adoption of the Secretary's scheme of "tipping" all the refuse over at Yau-mai. His chief argument is that there are only squatters there, and as they keep pigs the place can't smell worse. Mr. Ede, as one of the Committee appointed to consider the question, votes for a destructor. Thinks the "dumping" scheme would allow of the refuse floating about the Harbour. Mr. Humphreys really says his say in his first sentence—"Sir" (portentously) "I am opposed to the thing altogether." Doesn't think it is the decomposed gases that smell most to most harm—"a good strong stink wouldn't hurt a Chinaman." President next steps up fifteen different arguments against the Secretary's scheme. All the members on his side of the table coincide. An animated discussion is getting up when the President rises to point out that by the rules of debate nobody can keep getting up and talking. Mr. Francis caps this by reminding him that the Registrar-General's motion should have been seconded before there was any debate at all. The President looks more respectfully at the last speaker, and evidently determines to be even with him for that and his motion to prosecute him (the President) the other day. Proposes to put the matter to the vote when Mr. Francis rises to "say a few words." Takes him fifteen minutes to do it. Evidently holds a brief for the squatters. Makes some very good hits, in appealing to the unofficial members. The President makes the final speech, in which, on the ground that he does not know a great deal of the matter, not having had time to give it much attention, he prefers to postpone the matter for further consideration, there being no hurry. Throws out a hint to somebody to move the matter. General Gordon, who has not spoken before, rises with alacrity to do so—says it has been in his mind all along. Mr. Humphreys seconds, and Mr. Francis opposes it vehemently. Thinks it ridiculous that they should wait until the President learns all about business. President suavely reminds him that General Gordon moved the adjournment. Mr. Francis keeps flowing on, and by one remark brings up the Registrar-General, who denies, with some warmth, that he moved the adoption of the Secretary's scheme as an official, and not because he personally favored it. Mr. Francis ignores his remarks, and the rest of the board, who do not understand the row, sit and stare. After some further discussion the Registrar-General, who does not seem to have digested the unlucky remark, asks that Mr. Francis should withdraw it. He does not think unofficial members should insult official members, who are simply keeping solid with Mr. C.W. des V., by never thinking for themselves at all. Mr. Francis says he said what he meant, but doesn't repeat it. Evidently hopes Mr. Mitchell-Innes doesn't know what he did say. Mr. Mitchell-Innes does. It was to the effect that the result of the discussion could be foreseen by the official members would vote together as they had done before. Submits that this reflection on his honor. Painful pause. Mr. Francis admits the correctness of the quotation, but refuses to withdraw it, which evokes the remark from Dr. Ayles that it is most insulting. The President calms the storm. Says deprecatingly—"Gentlemen, Gentlemen! if you are Gentlemen behave as such." Then puts the amendment for adjournment, before the Registrar-General can pursue his plaint. Carried by one vote. Board accordingly rises. Mr. Mitchell-Innes leaving with apparently bellicose intentions, and Mr. Francis remaining with ostentatiously peaceful ones.

"More labor troubles!" sighed Costigan, putting on his coat, "more labor troubles! When will the laboring man in this land have peace and general rights?" "What's the matter?" asked his wife, "another lock-out?" "No," said the laborer, wearily, "the boss has yielded and I've got to go to work again."







Many instances of this sort were reported in connection with the 'Taiping' rebellion, and more recently the family of the chief of the Yaku, who led the Mohammedan rebellion in Turkistan, furnished another. These atrocities are not, however, limited to cases of overt rebellion. In the year 1873 a Chinese was accused and convicted of having broken open the grave of a relative of the imperial family, in order to rob the coffin of certain gold, silver and jade ornaments, which had been buried in it. The entire family of the criminal, consisting of four generations, from a man more than ninety years of age to a female infant only a few months old was exterminated. Thus eleven persons suffered death for the offence of one. And there was no evidence to show that any of them were parties to, or were even aware of his crime.

The Chinese theory and practice of responsibility has been often cited as one of the causes of the perpetuity of Chinese institutions. While we are impressed with flagrant violations of justice, which it involves, it is impossible to be blind to its excellencies. In western lands where every one is supposed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty, it is exceedingly difficult to fix responsibility upon any particular person. A bridge breaks down with a heavy train of cars loaded with passengers, and an investigation fails to find any one in fault. A lofty building falls, and crushes a number of people, and while the architect is criticised, he shows that he did the best he could with the means at his disposal, and no one ever hears of his being punished. If an ironed capsize, or a military campaign is ruined because the proper preparations were not made, or not made in time, eloquent speeches set forth the defects of the system which renders such events possible, but no one is punished. The Chinese are far behind us in their conceptions of public justice, but might we not wisely learn again from them the ancient lesson that every one should be held rigidly responsible for his own acts, in order to the security of the body politic?

The relation of the Chinese theory of responsibility to foreigners in China is a topic with which we are all familiar. The "boy" into whose hands everything is committed, and who must produce every spoon, fork or knife; the stevedore who takes general charge of your affairs, suffering no one but himself to cheat you; the comprador who wields vast powers but who is individually responsible for every piece of property and for every one of hundreds of coolies—these types of character we still have with us, and still we have, as long as we have anything to do with the Chinese. Inkeepers in China are not noted for flagrant virtues of any kind, especially for consideration toward foreign travellers. Yet we have known of a Chinese inkeeper who ran half a mile after a foreigner, bringing an empty sardine-tin which he supposed to be a forgotten valuable. He knew that he was responsible, unlike American hotel-keepers who coolly notify their guests that "the proprietor is not responsible for boots left in the hall to be blacked."

Responsibility for the character, behaviour and debts of those whom they recommend or introduce is a social obligation of recognised force, and one which it behoves foreigners dealing with Chinese to emphasise. The Chinese perceive that a foreigner is ignorant of the responsibilities of his employees, or disregards it, it will not take them long to act upon this discovery in extremely disagreeable ways. One of the many admirable qualities of the Chinese is their innate respect for law. Whether this element in their character is the effect of their institutions, or the cause of them, we do not know. But what we do know is, that the Chinese are by nature and by education a law-abiding people. Reference has been already made to the trait in the speaking of the nation's virtue of patience, but it deserves special notice in connection with Chinese theories of mutual responsibility. In China every man, woman and child is directly responsible to some one else, and of this important fact no one for a moment loses sight. Though one should "go far and fly high" he cannot escape, and this he well knows. Even if he should himself escape his family cannot escape. The certainty of this does not, indeed make a bad man good, but it frequently prevents him from becoming ten-fold worse.

Contrast the Chinese inherent respect for law with the spirit which manifested when republican institutions flourish most, and manifested it must be said by those antecedents would lead us to expect in—college laws, municipal ordinances, state and national enactments, are quietly defied, as if the assertion of personal liberty were one of the greatest needs, instead of one of the principal dangers of the time. It is rightly regarded as one of the most serious indictments against the Chinese transaction of public business of all kinds, that everyone not only connives at acts of dishonesty which it is his duty to prevent and to expose, but that such is the constitution of public and private society that everyone must connive at such acts. But is it less disgraceful that in Christian countries men of education and refinement, as well as the uncultivated, quietly ignore, or deliberately disregard the laws of the land, as if by common consent, and as if it were now a well ascertained fact, that a law is more honoured in the breach than in the observance? How shall we explain or defend the existence upon our statute books of multitudinous laws which are neither repealed nor enforced, laws which by their anomalous non-existent existence, tend to bring all legislation into a common contempt? By what means shall we explain the alarming increase of crime in many western lands, during the last thirty years? How shall we explain that conspicuous indifference to the sacredness of human life, which is unquestionably a characteristic of some western lands? It is vain to dogmatise in regard to matters which from the nature of the case are beyond the reach of statistics. Still we must confess to a decided conviction that human life is safer in a Chinese city than in an American city—safer in Peking, than in New York. We believe it is safer for a foreigner to traverse the interior of China, than for a Chinese to traverse the interior of the United States. It must be remembered that the Chinese as a whole are quite as ignorant as any body of immigrants in the United States, and not less prejudiced. They are, as we constantly see, ideal material for mobs. The wonder is, not that such outbreaks take place, but that they have not occurred more frequently and have not been more fatal to the lives of foreigners. It is a Chinese tenet that Heaven is influenced by the acts and by the spirit of human beings. Upon this principle depends the efficacy of the self-mutilation on behalf of parents, to which reference was made in speaking of filial piety. That this is a correct theory we are not prepared to maintain, yet certain facts deserve mention which might seem to support it. The geographical situation and extent of the eighteen provinces of China bear a marked resemblance to that part of the United States of America east of the Rocky Mountains. The erratic eccentricities of the climate of the United States, are, as little Majorie Fleming remarked of the multiplication table, "more than human nature can bear." It was Hawthorne who observed of New England that it has "no climate, but only samples." Contrast the weather in Boston, New York or Chicago, with that of places in the same latitude in China. It is not that China is not, as the geographers used to affirm of the United States, "subject to extremes of heat and cold,"

for in the latitude of Peking thermometer ranges through about one hundred degrees Fahrenheit, which ought to afford sufficient variety of temperature to any mortal. But in China these alternations of heat and cold do not follow one another with that reckless and incalculable lawlessness witnessed in the great republic, but with an even and unflinching sequence suited to an ancient and patriarchal system. The Imperial almanac is the authorised exponent of the three-fold harmony subsisting in China between heaven, earth and man. Whether the Imperial almanac is equally trustworthy in all parts of the Emperor's broad domain, we do not know, but in those regions with which we happen to be familiar, the almanac is itself a signal-service. At the point marked for the establishment of spring, spring appears. In several different years we have remarked that the day on which the 'establishment of autumn' fell was distinguished by a marked change in the weather after which the blistering heats of 'summer,' returned no more. Instead of allowing the frost to make irregular and devastating intrusions in every month of the year—as is too often the case in lands where 'democracy' rules—the Chinese calendar fixes one of its four-and-twenty 'terms' as 'first-fall.' A few years ago, this 'term' fell on the 23rd of October. Up to that day no lightest frost had fallen. On the morning of that day, the ground was covered with white frost, and continued to be covered every morning thereafter. We have noted these correspondences for some years, and have also observed a variation of more than the usual three days of grace, with the exception of the year 1888 in the northern part of Honan, where frost fell eleven days in advance of schedule time. But further inquiry showed that this was a pure irregularity, undoubtedly due to the depraving influence of the great breach in the Yellow River only a few miles distant. With the resumption of imperial control over this errant stream, these breaches of climatic uniformity may be expected to disappear. It is not inanimate nature only which in China is amenable to reason and to law, but animated nature as well. For some years we have noticed that on a particular day in early spring the window frames were adorned with several flies, where for many months no flies had been seen, and on each occasion we have turned to the imperial almanac with a confidence justified by the event, and ascertained that this particular day was the one assigned for the 'stirring of insects.' It has been remarked that there is in the blood of the English-speaking race a certain lawlessness, which makes us intolerant of rules and restraints. "Our sturdy English ancestors," says Blackstone, "held it beneath the condition of a freeman to appear, or to do any other act, at the precise time appointed." But for this trait of our doughty forefathers, the doctrine of personal liberty, and the rights of man, have waited long for assertion.

But now that these rights have got themselves tolerably well established, might we not judiciously lay somewhat more emphasis upon the importance of subordinating the individual will to the public good and upon the majesty of Law? And in these directions have we not something to learn from the Chinese?—N. C. Daily News

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is more reliable as an agent in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and General Debility, than any other remedy known to medical science. Read the following:—"I have prescribed 'Scott's Emulsion' and have also taken it myself, and can fully endorse the opinion that it is both palatable and efficient, and can be tolerated by almost any one—especially where Cod Liver Oil itself cannot be borne." MARY HILL, M.D., St. Antonine, Bucks. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—Advt.

3,651 Tons Register, G. A. Lee, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., via KOBE & YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 20th June, at NOON.

To be followed by the S.S. "BATAVIA" on the 4th July and S.S. "PORT AUGUSTA" on the 18th July.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To Vancouver and Victoria (Mex.) \$185.00 To all Common Points in Canada 230.00 To the United States 230.00 To Liverpool 300.00 To London 305.00 To other European Ports at proportionate rates.

Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 19th June.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

**Today's Advertisements.**  
U. S. MAIL LINE.  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY  
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.  
THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF NEW YORK" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 22nd June, at ONE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.  
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.  
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To San Francisco \$200.00 To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months 350.00 To Liverpool 325.00 To London 330.00 To other European Ports at proportionate rates.

Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (on vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 50, Queen's Road Central.  
C. D. HARMAN, Agent.  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1889.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.  
MERCHANTS and others having Business at the Kowloon Godowns are requested to INSTRUCT their GODOWNMEN to apply to the EUROPEAN STAFF at the Kowloon Office (which is open from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M.), for any information they may require and not to rely upon the Statements of Native employees.

In Order to ensure prompt attention, it is particularly requested that ALL COMMUNICATIONS, whether for Kowloon or West Point, may be addressed to THE SECRETARY, and not individual employees, and left at the Hongkong Office, No. 13 Praya Central.

EDWARD OSBORNE, Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1889.

WANTED TO BUY, A TOURIST CAMERA, FULL PLATE, 16 by 21 or 18 by 24 cm., with Lens Stand and 4 or 5 Dark Slides. Must be in good condition. Address "R." care of Office of this Paper, stating Price and Particulars.  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1889.

**Insurances.**  
EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

£1,000 STG. payable at death, would cost at the rate of:—  
£ 6 18 0 per quarter (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life  
or £ 9 11 6 (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years  
or £ 11 4 6 (c) If premiums are limited to 10 years  
or £ 13 0 0 (d) If 10th Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance: after five years a man Assured under plan B would be entitled to a Free Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., £50, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

The same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) £8.15.0, (b) £11.5.0, (c) £13.2.4, (d) £17.2.8 per quarter. Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases. Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, Agents.  
659-4] STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.  
GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).  
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000. } \$833,333-33  
EQUAL TO ..... }  
RESERVE FUND ..... } \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
LEE SIMO, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq.  
LOU TOW SHUN, Esq.  
MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.  
HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1888.

NOTICE.  
THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000

**STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.**

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Guthrie	Port Darwin	June 8th	Russell & Co.
Abyssinia	Vancouver	June 8th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Lombardy	Bombay	June 9th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Coromandel	London	June 9th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Glencarn	London	June 12th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Elektra	Tricste	June 13th	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.
Teheran	Bombay	June 17th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Batavia	Vancouver	June 30th	Adamson, Bell & Co.

**STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.**

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Rohilla	P. & O. S. N. Co.	June 15th, at noon.
London (direct)	Brindisi	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
London, via Suez Canal	Stenor	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Gaelic	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	About June 10th.
San Francisco, via Yhamo	City of New York	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	June 15th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via K. & C.	Abyssinia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	June 22nd, at 1 p.m.
Port Darwin, &c.	Changsha	Butterfield & Swire	June 15th, at 4 p.m.
New Zealand Ports	Whampoa	Butterfield & Swire	June 12th, at 4 p.m.
Calcutta, via Straits	Arratoon Apar	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	June 11th, at 3 p.m.
Kobe (direct)	Macbeth	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About June 11th.
Tientsin	Sungkiang	Butterfield & Swire	June 10th, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Coromandel	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Shanghai, via Swatow	Fooksang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Haiphong	Marie	A. R. Marty	June 8th, daylight.
Swatow, Amoy, &c.	Hailong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.

**Intimations.**

**INTIMATION.**  
J. Blackhead & Co.,  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,  
AND  
PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
NAVY CONTRACTORS,  
AND  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS  
No. 11, Praya Central.  
(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

**SOLE AGENTS**  
for  
**RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION**  
FOR  
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS  
CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS  
PRESERVATIVE AGAINST  
ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.  
CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX, CLARETS.  
IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,  
LA GRANDE MARQUE.  
FLENSBURG STOCKBEER,  
ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS  
AND EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S  
STORES AND REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK  
AT  
REASONABLE PRICES.  
ALL KINDS OF  
COALS  
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1885.

**NOTICE.**  
JEVE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.  
THE Undersigned has this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and Large Orders.  
SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London, says  
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."  
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1888.

**FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**  
WATERBURY WATCHES,  
the Handiest, Cheapest, and Best  
Time-keepers invented.  
\$3 PRICE THREE DOLLARS EACH \$3  
REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS  
for each Watch.  
Orders from Outposts to be accompanied with Remittance for Cost.  
THE MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHIA,  
(Sole Agents in Japan and China for the Sale of the above Watches),  
10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Opposite Marine House.  
Hongkong, 29th August, 1888.

**A. G. GORDON & CO.**  
ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS,  
GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT  
CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS,  
COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON  
AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.  
WORKS:  
BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.  
OFFICE:  
CORNER OF PRIMA STREET AND PRAYA.  
STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED,  
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1888.

**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000.  
PAID UP CAPITAL.....2,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND.....1,250,000.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
Hon. J. J. KESWICK,  
Chairman.  
Hon. C. P. CHATER,  
Vice-Chairman.  
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.  
J. S. MOSES, Esq.  
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.  
LEE SING, Esq.  
POON PONG, Esq.

**BANKERS.**  
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.  
Properties purchased and sold.  
Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.  
Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 7, Queen's Road Central.  
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.  
Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889.

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A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.  
Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889.

**Consignees.**  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.  
THE Steamship "ARRATOON APCAR" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.  
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 10th instant, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Consignees are hereby informed, that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 8th instant.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th June, 1889.

**THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAMSHIP NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE.  
THE Company's Steamship "CHINGWOO" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, arriving landed at their risk, into the Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 10th instant, or they will not be recognized.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined, on the 10th instant, at 4 P.M.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 10th instant, will be subject to rent.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M., TO-DAY, the 4th inst.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th June, 1889.

**Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company.**  
NOTICE.  
CONSIGNEES OF Cargo per Steamship "GAELIC" The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.  
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.  
CHAS. D. HARMAN, Agent.  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1889.

**Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company.**  
NOTICE.  
CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO." The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.  
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.  
CHAS. D. HARMAN, Agent.  
Hongkong, 31st May, 1889.

**Auctions.**  
VALUABLE SALE OF DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES AT THE PEAK.  
Mr. G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, will sell by Auction on the site, ON SATURDAY, the 15th June, 1889.

SIX VALUABLE BUILDING SITES KNOWN AS SECTIONS OF RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 61.

THIS Property is within a few minutes walk of the Tramway and has been divided into Sections of an average area of 5,000 square feet to meet a present and increasing demand for ECONOMIC BUILDING SITES.

The whole of the Earth work and retaining walls have been completed and the sites PREPARED FOR BUILDING in the most approved manner, and the whole now forms one of the most desirable sites at the Peak.

Conditions of Sale, Plans, Particulars and the fullest information can be obtained upon application to Messrs. WOTTON & DEACON, Solicitors, 35, Queen's Road, Mr. W. S. JOYCE H. HANCOCK, C.E., F.R.I.B.A., 3, Beaconsfield Arcade; or TO THE AUCTIONEER, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 25th May, 1889.

**PUBLIC AUCTION**  
OF  
VALUABLE MACHINERY, PLANT, &c., &c.  
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, the latter part of June, 1889, on a day to be named hereafter at the Machinery lately in the occupation of Messrs. J. W. CROKER & Co., at Bowrington Canal.

The whole of the MACHINERY and PLANT, comprising:—One HORIZONTAL ENGINE of 13 H.P., One VERTICAL ENGINE of 4 H.P., One BOILER 7 feet, by 5 feet 6 inches, Four GAPE LATHES assorted sizes up to 15 feet length of bed, SCREWING, DRILLING, PUNCHING, and SHEARING, SLOTTING and ROLLING MACHINES, PLANING MACHINES, STEAM HAMMER, CRANES, SHEARLEGS, SHAFING and BELTING ANVILS VICES, BENCHES, WINCHES and FORGES, SUNDRY MACHINERY and PLANT, etc.

Also—One IRON STEAM LAUNCH. TERMS OF SALE—Cash on delivery. For further particulars, apply to G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 1st June, 1889.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.  
Properties purchased and sold.  
Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.  
Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 7, Queen's Road Central.  
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.  
Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889.

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